

KANNAUJ TOWN

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face health hazards: have no alternative but to save themselves from starvation by meagre earning

PROVIDING URBAN AMENITIES IN RURAL AREAS OF KANNAUJ TOWN'S CLUSTER VILLAGES (DISTRICT KANNAUJ)

Sponsored by:

D.R.D.A., KANNAUJ
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PREFACE

Industrialisation and urbanisation are complementary to each other and together they are engine of growth for overall development. According to 1991 census, there were 4515 towns and cities where country's 25.7 per cent population lived. There were 23 large cities of above one million inhabitants where population growth rate was exceptionally high due to heavy influx from country side. During 2001 census the number of urban settlements grew to 5161 in which about 27.8 per cent country's population was accommodated, whereas in China about half of the country's population lives in urban areas. In 2001, the million plus cities grew to 35. During the decade the overall growth of towns and cities was 12.9 per cent when the growth of million plus cities was 52.0 per cent. This shows that the pace of growth of large cities is quite fast than the growth of small and medium towns. For example the decadal growth of Delhi is about 46 per cent, Kanpur 36 per cent, Lucknow 35 per cent, which is much higher than the growth in small and medium towns or the country as a whole. In New York, the decadal growth rate is only 9 per cent, as in USA the economic condition and urban amenities are everywhere balanced, people need not to migrate for all these, like in India. Due to constant and rapid growth of population, especially in large cities the existing urban facilities are always insufficient and urban machinery is ever exhausted, making the urbanisation into slumization.

Since Independence India faced acute shortage of foodgrain, essential for human survival, which diverted the government attention towards development of agricultural infrastructure, thus overall urban development was side-tracked. Since agriculture is not so capable to absorb all the working age population, therefore, industrialization is the only alternative to provide the livelihood. In real sense, industries can only survive in towns and cities. Small and medium towns are not much different than rural areas in terms of employment avenues, proper amenities and services and thus they are not capable to attract the rural migrants. The Government of India's policy is to provide

the amenities and services to develop 5000 village clusters around the small and medium towns of the country so that the rural urban gap may be bridged and these towns may expand. In the first phase, in each district one such cluster of 10-15 villages has to be developed. For district Kannauj the cluster of villages are chosen around Kannauj town, which is located in the north-east of the district. Kannauj town is located on famous Grand Trunk Road, connecting Calcutta and Amritsar. A railway line also passes through Kannauj town which connects Kanpur and Farrukhabad. River Ganges forms the north-eastern boundary of the district, which together with its tributary river Kali affects the northern part of Kannauj town and its environ. Kannauj town and its adjoining villages are occupying the high mount, which is eroding from all sides, and has created an undulating topography. The uneven surface has affected the transport and irrigation facilities. The ground water varies from village to village like the depth of water in Kapoorpur Katri is 60 feet, as it is located on the heap of the mud mount. In case of Jalalpur Amra the water depth is about 30 feet from surface as it is on lower side, near the river. Water is easily available for irrigation. Majority of the inhabitants are OBC belonging to both Hindu and Muslim communities.

"Kannauj (name Kangora or Kanogiza is reported by Ptolemy in 140 AD) is one among the most ancient places of India having rich archeological and cultural heritage. Numerous pre-historical weapons and tools of Bronze age period were found in this area. Large number of stone statues of great antiquity are found here. The Aryans settled in this region and made it a seat of religion, culture and power. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien visited Kannauj between 399-414 AD and reported the Kannauj as the greatest Buddhist pilgrims centre. Also another Chinese pilgrim, Huen Tsang, visited Kannauj in 643 AD and reported about 100 Buddhist Monasteries with more than 10,000 priests. In 1018 AD Mahmud of Ghazni captured Kannauj and occupied all the seven forts around Kannauj."* In short, throughout the history, may be Bronze

* Website of NIC, Kannauj

age, great Vedic period, Buddhist period, Moghul period or even during British period Kannauj was always in limelight in the world history. During Moghul and British period, Kannauj was main exporter of famous perfumes, which is still continuing anyhow. Today one can assess the importance of Kannauj from its ancient ruins of palaces, forts and remains of shrines. Gaurinath temple is one of the oldest Shiva Temples in north India, besides other famous temples. Shrines of Sufi Saint Haji Sharif, the grand Guru of Khwaja Moin Uddin Chishti of Ajmer and Guru of Sanyogita (daughter of Raja Jai Chand), and the shrine of a Sahabi, the first batch follower of Prophet Mohammad is located here. If Kannauj and its surrounding villages are developed, it can become the most important pilgrimage centre like Badrinath, Kedarnath, Mathura, Kashi and Ajmer. Under PURA scheme if the uninterrupted power supply, efficient transport and communication, potable water supply, health services, educational facilities, proper marketing and security are provided in Kannauj's neighbouring rural areas, then definitely the poverty and push factor towards cities would be weakened.

This study of Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas of Kannauj town's cluster villages has been undertaken by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, which is sponsored by DRDA, Kannauj. We are extremely grateful to Shri S.S. Mishra (P.D.S.), Chief Development Officer, Kannauj who was kind to recognize the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to take up this delicate research task. Throughout the field survey, Shri M.C. Tripathi (P.D.S.), Project Director, Kannauj was behind the scene and helped us at every step as a guiding force, we are grateful to him. Shri Kamalakar Adib (P.D.S.), Block Development Officer, Kannauj Block, who was always available to our survey team and he was quite helpful and deserves our sincere thanks. Shri R.K. Dubey, WDO and Shri S.L. Chaudhary, ADO (Agri.), accompanied the team for field work and we are thankful to them.

The Director of the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, Prof. A. K. Singh, who is also our senior colleague and academic guide, encouraged me to take up this study. He was always a source of inspiration, without which it was not possible to bring this report into this final. Dr. (Ms.) Abhilasha Srivastava (Research Assistant) of our project managed the secondary data and handled the primary field data in preparing the tables on computer, deserves heartfelt thanks. Our field staff Shri Brijesh Tewari (Research Assistant) and Shri Mohammad Zubair Akhtar (Research Assistant) took the task of collecting the data from the field, we acknowledge and thank for their most tiring efforts. Also Ms. S.M.S. Jafri, my daughter who volunteered in preparing the maps, deserves our appreciation and thanks. Special thanks go to Shri Manoharan K., Office Assistant, who word processed the script on computer with all responsibility. Last but not the least, I am grateful to my faculty colleagues, staff of Library, Computer and Administration who always inspired and encouraged me to complete the task on time.

We are sure that our efforts would bring a great change in transforming the lives of people living in cluster of villages around Kannauj and rural - urban dichotomy would be narrowed.

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February, 2005

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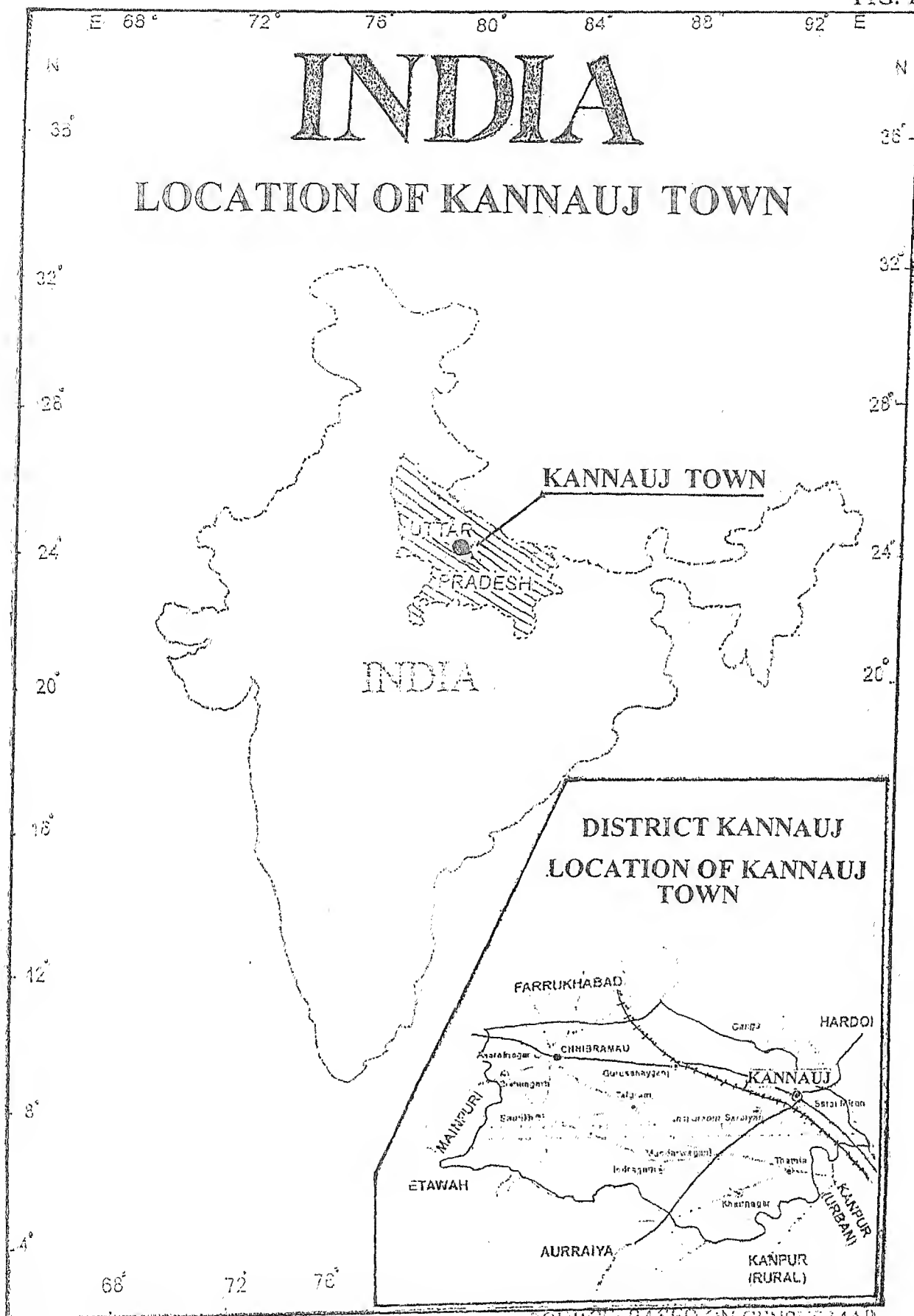
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FIG. 1



CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND KANNAUJ TOWN FOR PURA

(BLOCK: KANNAUJ, DISTRICT: KANNAUJ)

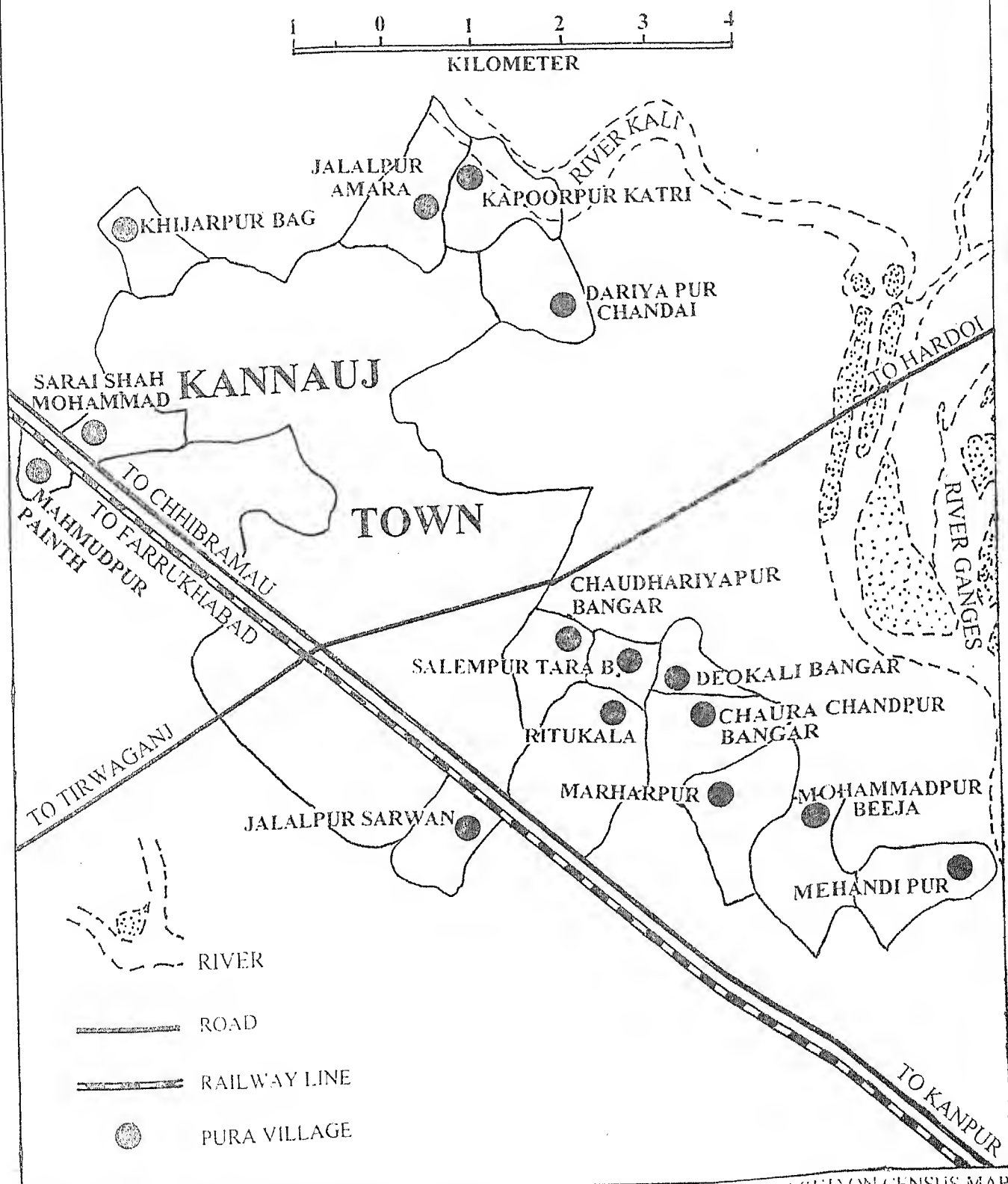
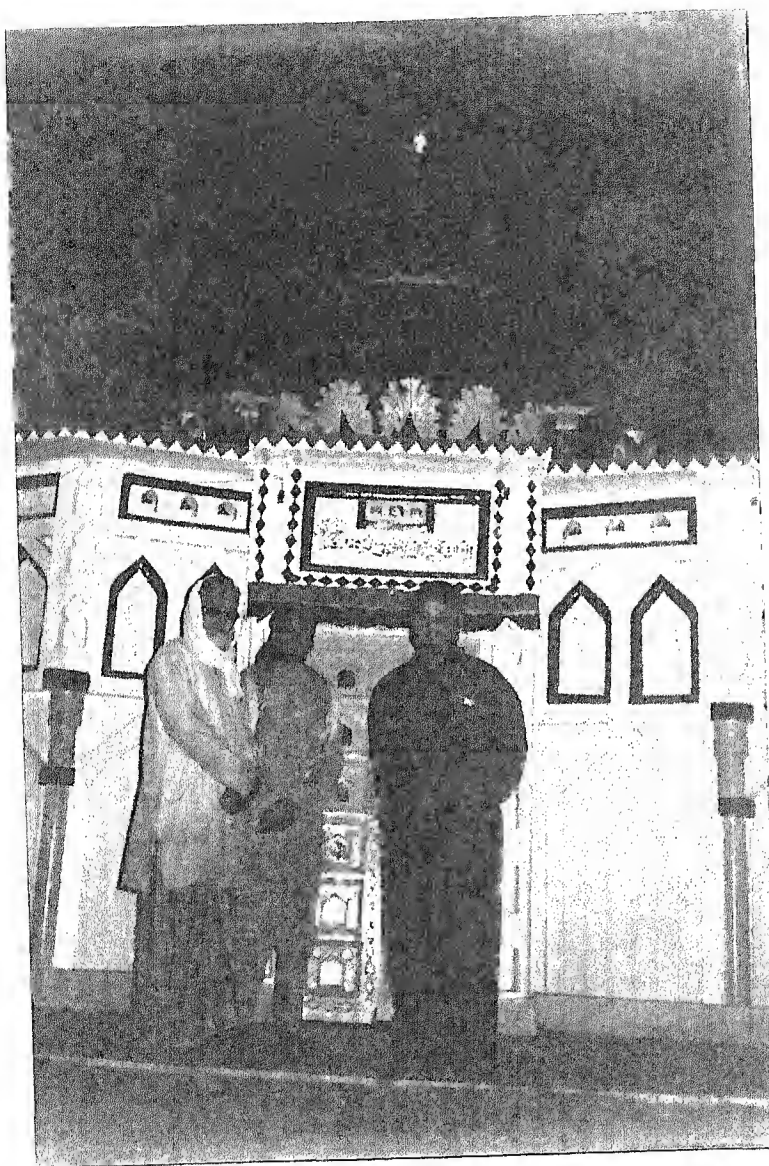


FIG.3: FAMOUS GAURISHANKER TEMPLE



Centuries old Shiva Temple is Re-erected on Ancient Foundation

FIG.4: SHRINE OF A SUFI SAINT



Tomb of Sheikh Haji Sharif: The Grand Guru of Khwaja Moin Uddin Chishti of Ajmer and Guru of Sanyogita (Daughter of Raja Jai Chand)

1. INTRODUCTION

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India, which ranks seventh if compared with the countries of the world. In Uttar Pradesh out of total 166,052,859 population (Census, 2001) roughly about one-fifth is urban population living in about 684 towns/cities, which consist about 6734 identified slums. Most of these slums are in big cities, inhabited by mainly migrants from rural areas who migrate in search of employment. Since agriculture is not so capable to absorb all the working age population, therefore, industrialization and urbanization are the only alternative to provide the livelihood. In India large metropolitan cities are growing very fast and creating an overall chaos, whereas the small and medium towns are growing quite slow or they are just stagnant. This lopsided growth creates regional imbalances and huge rural to urban (metropolitan) migration takes place. Immediately after Independence it was thought that rural to urban migration would take place step-wise. People from villages would first migrate to small and medium towns and then after acquiring certain degree of urbanism, they would venture to migrate to metropolitan cities. This hypothesis has failed as the small and medium towns are nothing but simply they are large villages having no employment opportunities and with least urban amenities and incapable to attract and accommodate rural unemployed migrants. For example, from eastern U.P.

**FIG.5: RIVER KALI JOINING RIVER GANGES AS SEEN FROM
SALEMPUR TARA BANGAR VILLAGE**



River flows through the boundaries of PURA-Villages

large number of male population has migrated to cities of Western Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab, which resulted into a very high sex ratio in places of out-migration leading to social chaos. Besides providing amenities in main towns, if the village clusters of fringe areas are also provided the urban amenities, towns would expand, it would attract industries and overall urban activities would grow. Thus, the unemployment and out-migration of the immediate neighbourhood can easily be tackled. Since PURA scheme is to be implemented in each district, definitely it would show a positive impact on overall urban scenario.

The Central scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) was announced by the Prime Minister in August 2003. The purpose of this scheme is to provide urban amenities in cluster of 10 to 15 villages around the fringe of a town of the size of 20,000 to 100,000 population. It is expected that it would help in reducing the great rural - urban divide and lead to a balanced socio-economic development in the district. The cluster of villages would be provided the following important amenities during a period of 2 - 3 years like:

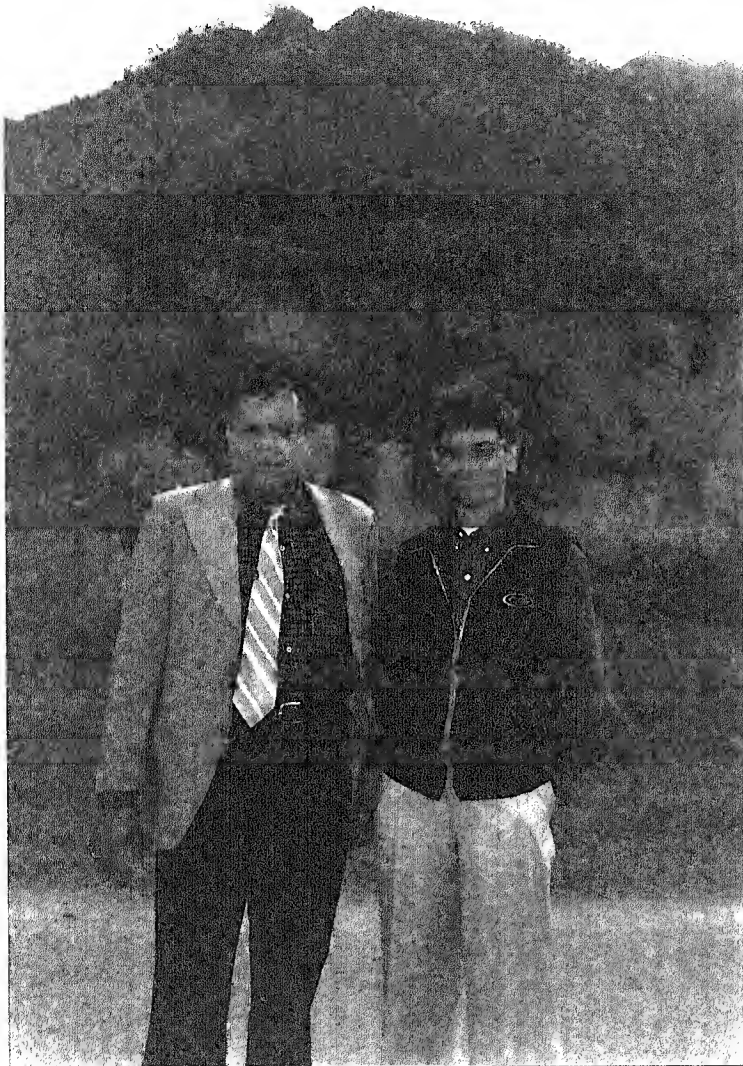
1. Assured power supply
2. Potable water supply
3. Road transportation facilities
4. Dependable telephone, Internet and IT services
5. Systematic upgradation of existing schools/colleges
6. Upgradation of existing health services
7. Market facilities for farmers to get better prices of their produce.
8. Security through police petrol and police posts.

The government has decided to implement the PURA strategy in 5000 rural clusters across the country in the next five years. Kannauj has been selected as one such cluster for implementing the PURA scheme.

Kannauj town lies almost in the north-east of the district Kannauj. Though, Kannauj town reflects a rich heritage, but it's surrounding villages lack most of the urban amenities in which power supply, transportation, security and employment avenues are on the top. Kannauj town is managed by the Municipal Board. The total population of Kannauj town is 71727 (2001), which grew to 154.45 per cent during 1971-2001. The cluster of following 15 villages were considered under PURA-Kannauj:

1. Chaudhariyapur Bangar
2. Deokali Bangar
3. Chaura Chandpur Bangar
4. Mohammadpur Beeja
5. Mehandipur
6. Marharpur
7. Jalalpur Sarwan
8. Khijarpur Bagh
9. Kapoorpur Katri
10. Jalalpur Amra
11. Mahmudpur Paith
12. Dariyapur Chandai
13. Ritukala
14. Salempur Tara Bangar
15. Sarai Shah Mohammad

**FIG.6: RUINS OF ANCIENT FORTS AND PALACES NEAR
CHAURA CHANDPUR BANGAR**



Currents of Rivers Kali and Ganges and Historical Upheavals Plundered
Our Past Glory

2. AVAILABLE AMENITIES AT A GLANCE

The following amenities, which are available (does not show quality or quantity) in proposed PURA villages:

TABLE 1: AMENITIES, WHICH ARE AVAILABLE IN PROPOSED PURA VILLAGES

	Name of PURA Villages	Kharanja Road	Public Transport	Electricity	Telephone	Primary School (I-V Classes)	Middle School (Up to VIII Classes)	High School	Intermediate College	Health Centres	Veterinary Hospital	Post Offices	Banks	Police Station	Tube well	Weekly Market/Bazaar	Retail Shop		
																	Implements	Fertilizer	General
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
2	Deokali Bangar	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
5	Mehandipur	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
6	Marharpur	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
7	Jalalpur Sarwan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
8	Khijarpur Bagh	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
9	Kapoorpur Katri	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
10	Jalalpur Amra	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
11	Mahmudpur Painth	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
12	Dariya pur Chandai	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
13	Ritukala	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
14	Salempur Tara Bangar	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	ANM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓

ANM: AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE (Who comes twice in a week to the Village)

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA-Kannauj" Sponsored by DRDA-Kannauj, January-February- 2005

3. METHODOLOGY

For base study of cluster villages of Kannauj for PURA the secondary data was collected from the records of Census of India and maps were prepared. The extensive field survey was conducted for primary data by the expert research team of Giri institute of Development Studies, Lucknow from village to village. Gram Pradhans were contacted to discuss the overall village problems and to tally with their official records. Block Development Officials of Kannauj block were involved along with the Institute's expert research team to collect the data and ascertain the validity of data. On the basis of Census and field survey the required tables were prepared for analysis purposes.

4. POPULATION DYNAMICS

Among the cluster of villages the maximum population is 2465 (2001) in Marharpur village and lowest is 462 in Sarai Shah Mohammad village. The large size of population in villages depends upon nearness to town, road accessibility and also availability of agricultural land. The growth of population during three decades 1971-2001 in Kannauj town was 154.45 per cent. Among both the sexes the growth of males is 153.56 and females 155.49 per cent respectively. In Chaura Chandpur Bangar village the growth of total population was 175.52 per cent, whereas male and female

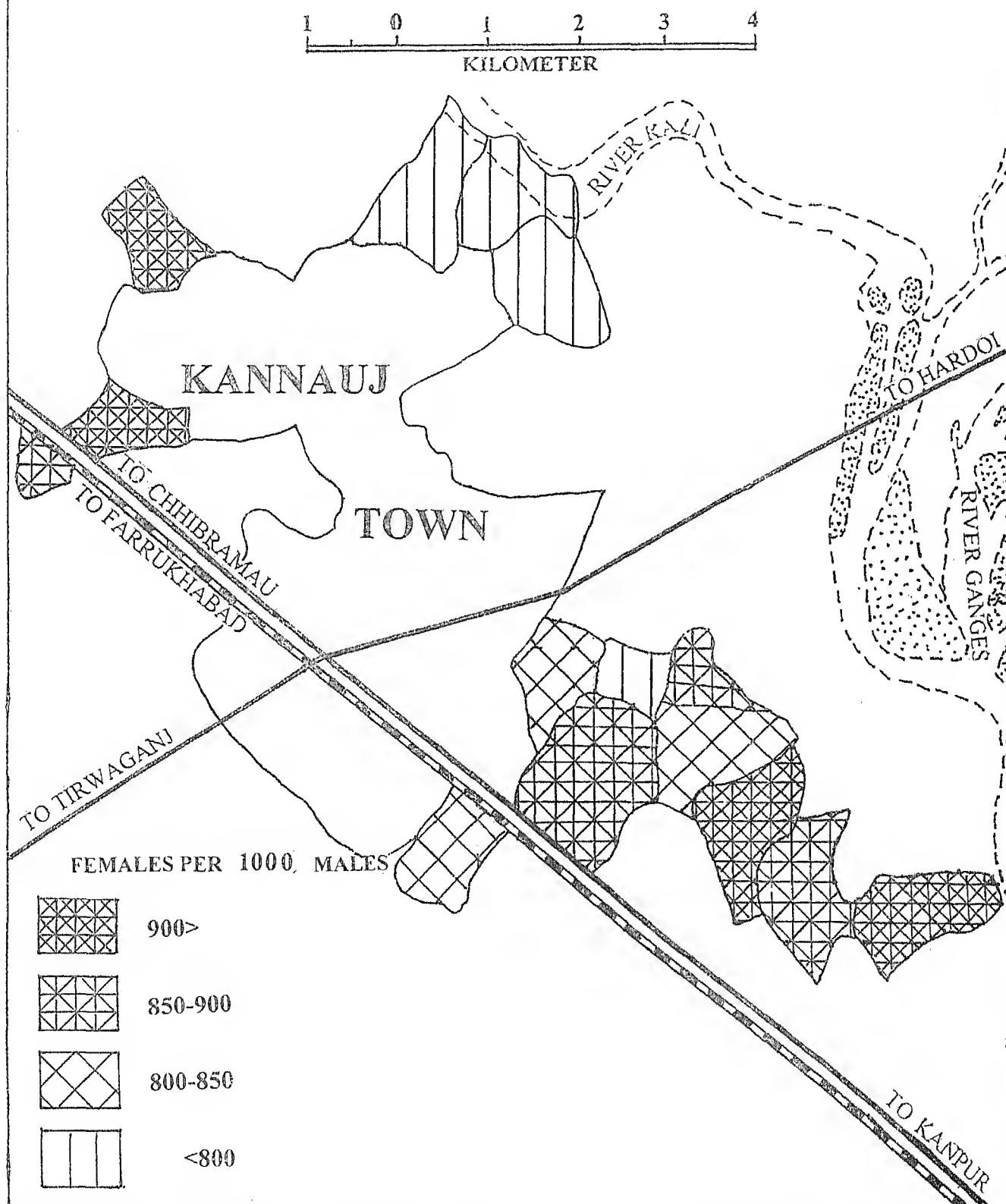
TABLE 2 : POPULATION STRUCTURE, 2001

S. No.	Name of PURA Villages	Total population	No. of Households	Size of Household	Population Density (per Hectare)	Sex Ratio	Caste wise Percentage of Population		
							Forward	Backward	Scheduled caste
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	1403	241	5.82	8.46	841	24.92	45.00	30.08
2	Deokali Bangar	955	143	6.68	13.18	891	-	92.77	7.23
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	1193	184	6.48	17.24	827	0.84	83.32	15.84
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	1341	224	5.99	9.55	899	7.61	70.24	22.15
5	Mehandipur	1878	301	6.24	12.47	928	2.50	71.89	25.61
6	Marharpur	2465	297	8.30	22.64	952	9.53	90.47	-
7	Jalalpur Sarwan	1926	281	6.85	22.77	843	-	84.58	15.42
8	Khijarpur Bagh	806	107	7.53	7.27	928	-	83.62	16.38
9	Kapoorpur Katri	467	72	6.49	7.54	769	-	86.51	13.49
10	Jalalpur Amra	762	130	5.86	4.30	764	-	71.92	28.08
11	Mahmudpur Painth	1500	233	6.44	13.01	896	0.20	69.93	29.87
12	Dariya pur Chandai	1017	163	6.24	7.73	667	1.00	89.00	10.00
13	Ritukala	1125	189	5.95	5.46	875	5.52	71.64	22.84
14	Salempur Tara Bangar	1465	241	6.08	59.34	789	3.00	84.58	12.42
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	462	78	5.92	2.94	917	1.95	61.69	36.36
	TOTAL	18765	2884	6.51	10.56	862	4.65	77.65	17.70

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA - Kannauj" Sponsored by DRDA-Kannauj, January- February- 2005

CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND KANNAUJ TOWN FOR PURA (BLOCK: KANNAUJ, DISTRICT: KANNAUJ)

SEX RATIO



population growth was 145.49 and 223.35 per cent respectively, which is highest. The lowest growth of total population was recorded in Jalalpur Amra village with 37.55 per cent including males and females 39.81 and 34.69 per cent respectively. Except Jalalpur Sarwan, Mahmudpur Painth and Sarai Shah Mohammad villages, most of the agricultural lands of PURA villages are affected by flood and land erosion. In all the fifteen cluster villages the growth of population during 30 year, i.e. 1971-2001 was 110.70 per cent and the growth of male and female population was 107.21 and 120.36 per cent respectively. It shows that 13.15 per cent growth of female population was higher than the growth of male population. In comparison to total population growth the growth of households during the same period (1971-2001) was quite slow, i.e. 84.64 per cent, as the household size has tremendously increased. In 1971 the average household size was with 5.70 persons which grew to 6.50 persons in 2001.

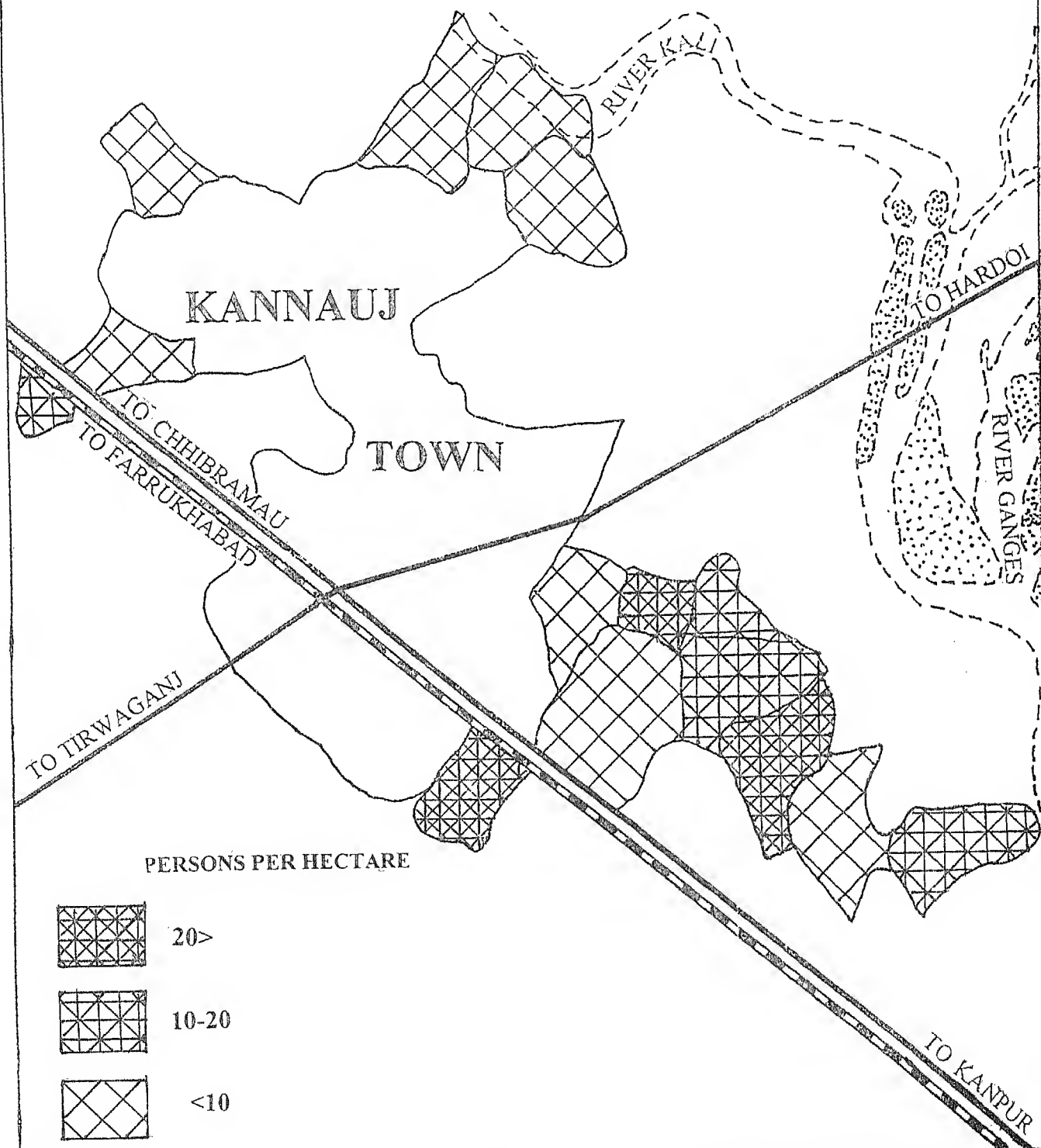
In Chaura Chandpur Bangar, Mehandipur, Jalalpur Sarwan and Chaudhriyapur Bangar villages, the growth of number of households is quite high, i.e. 222.81, 146.72, 123.02 and 113.27 per cent respectively. In Kapoorpur Katri village in growth of number of households is lowest, i.e. 1077 per cent.

The overall average sex ratio of cluster villages was 862 females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio was recorded in Marharpur, Khizarpur Bagh, Mehandipur and Sarai Shah Mohammad, which have 952, 928, 928 and 917 females per 1000 males respectively. Lowest sex ratio was recorded in Daryapur Chandai, Jalalpur Amra, Kapurpur Katri and Salempur Tara Bangar where females per 1000 males were 667, 764, 769 and 789 respectively. Such awfully low sex ratio is because of post-natal deaths of females due to lack of medical facilities and also due to male preference and growing dowry the female infanticides are in practice. The average sex ratio of cluster villages was 810 in 1971 which improved to 862 in 2001. The comparative higher sex ratio indicates the male out-migration for earning the livelihood or for getting the higher or better education. In Kannauj town also the sex ratio is comparatively higher, i.e., 890 which is also due to out-migration of male working population to mostly metropolitan cities. As these small towns are as good as large villages, where employment and urban amenities are lacking.

The overall proportions of Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Caste and Forward Caste population are 17.70, 77.65 and 4.65 per cent respectively. The maximum proportion of Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in Sarai Shah Mohammad 36.36 per cent followed by Chaudhariyapur Bangar 30.08, Mahmudpur Painth 29.87 and Jalalpur Amra 28.08 per cent. In Marharpur village, there is no Scheduled Caste population. The overall socio-economic condition of Scheduled Caste population is quite deplorable than the backward and forward castes.

CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND KANNAUJ TOWN FOR PURA (BLOCK: KANNAUJ, DISTRICT: KANNAUJ)

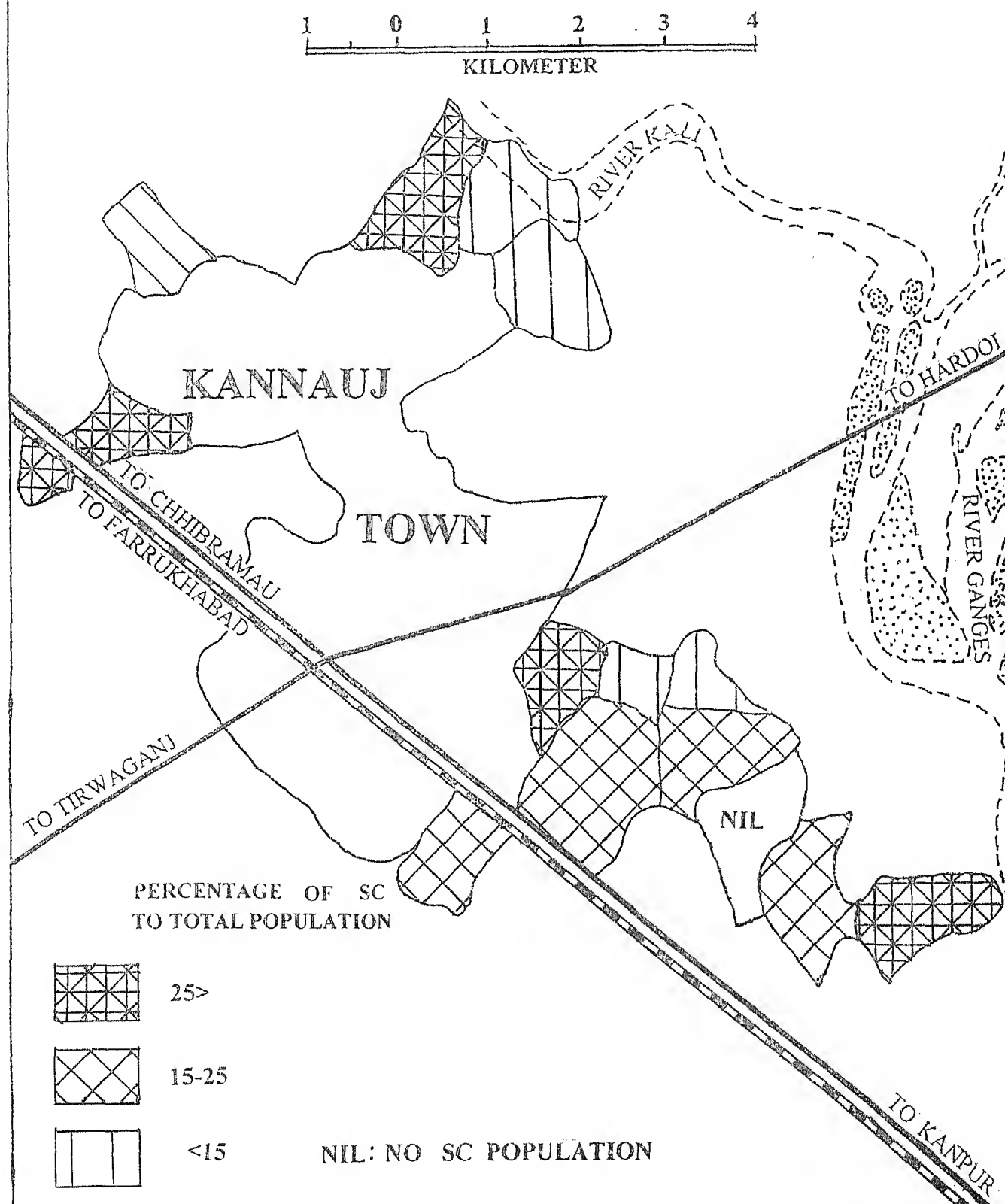
DENSITY OF POPULATION



CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND KANNAUJ TOWN FOR PURA

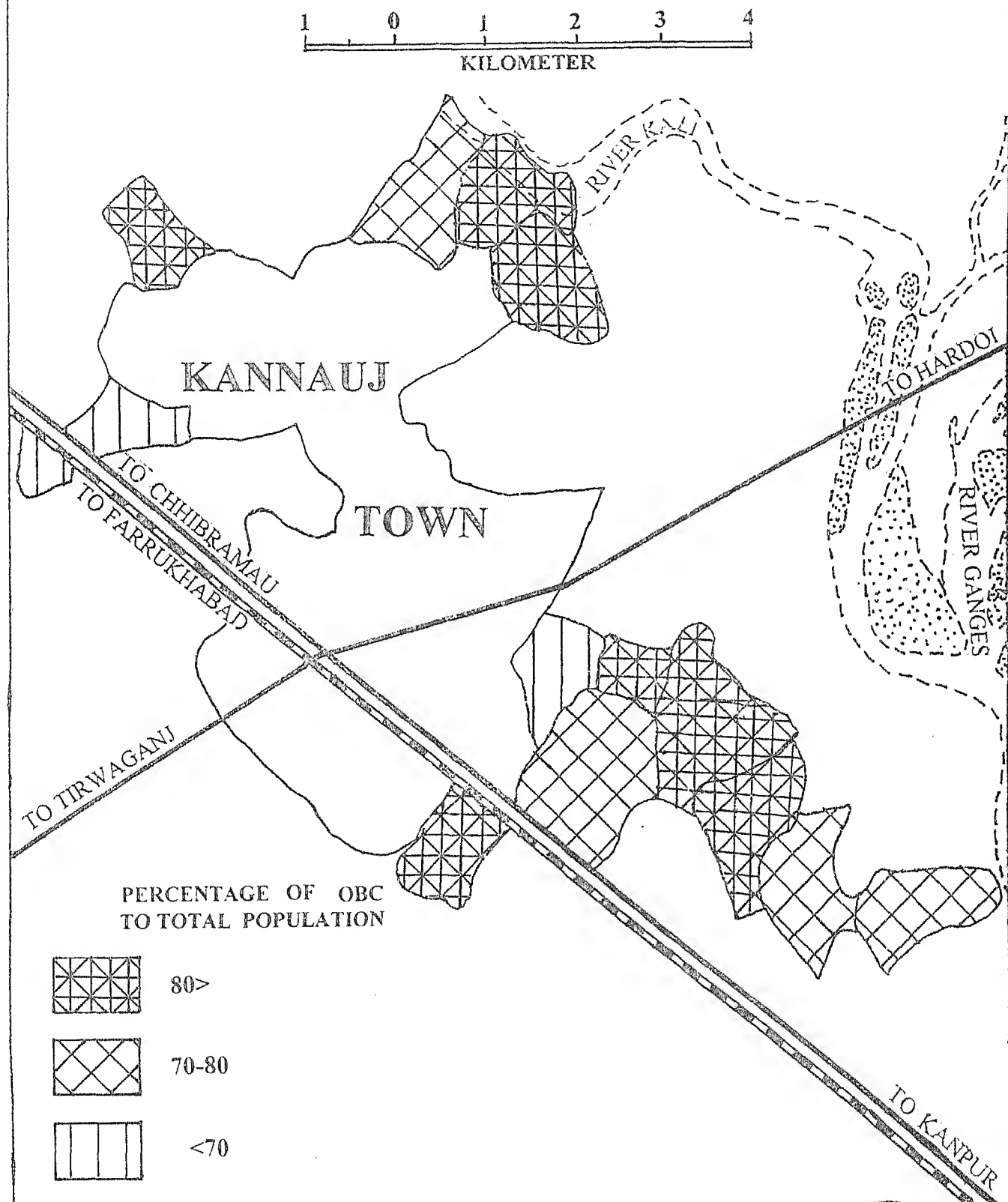
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PROPORTION OF SC POPULATION



CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND KANNAUJ TOWN FOR PURA (BLOCK: KANNAUJ, DISTRICT: KANNAUJ)

PROPORTION OF OBC POPULATION



In all the cluster villages both Hindu and Muslim OBCs are together dominating in number and economy (individually next to forward castes) both. The highest proportion of OBC are concentrating in Deokali Bangar 92.77, Marharpur 90.47, Dariyapur Chandai 89.00, Kapoorpur Katri 86.51, Salempur Tara Bangar 84.58, Jalalpur Sarwan 84.58, Khizarpur Bagh 83.62 and Chaura Chandpur Bangar 83.32 per cent. The lowest proportion of OBC population is 45.00 per cent in Chaudharyapur Bangar which is the only village where OBCs are less than half of total village population.

Area-wise the largest village is Ritukala, occupying 205.99 hectares, whereas the smallest village is Salempur Tara Bangar occupying only 24.69 hectares of area. The maximum population density per hectare is in Salempur Tara Bangar, Jalalpur Sarwan, Marharpur and Chaura Chandpur Bangar with 59.34, 22.77, 22.64 and 17.24 persons per hectare respectively. Villages Sarai Shah Mohammad, Jalalpur Amra, Ritu Kala, Khizarpur Bagh, Kapoorpur Katri and Dariyapur Chandai are with 2.94, 4.30, 5.46, 7.27, 7.54 and 7.73 population density respectively, which are lowest. Average household size varies from village to village according to the custom, culture and economy, as the average large household size of 8.30 persons is found in Marharpur and 7.53 in Khizarpur Bagh villages. The smallest size of household was in Chaudharyapur Bangar, village with 5.82 persons.

The qualified and skilled working age population of villages who are unable to get their livelihood, migrate to urban areas (mainly large cities).

Beyond agriculture the employment avenues in other sectors are almost negligible in villages, because of lack of basic infrastructure like uninterrupted power supply, road transport facilities, health and sanitation, banking facilities, educational institutions, Post Offices, marketing, telecommunication and lack of security facilities, etc.

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) can be implemented in the following order in light of already existing schemes:

Sl.No.	PURA PLAN
1.	Land and housing loan: Land Use planning: Reserving places for parks, burial grounds, playgrounds, religious places, community centres, bazaar/markets, library, staff quarters, NGOs, protection of reserve forests
2.	Roads, drains, bridges and public transport
3.	Environment protection, sanitation, waste disposal, potable water supply
4.	Health Centres, doctor on move, pharmacists, Local awareness training for good health
5.	Veterinary Centres
6.	Electricity: Street Light and easy electric/power connection in residential and work areas
7.	PCO and IT Kiosks in cluster areas
8.	Education: Primary, Middle, High School and Intermediate, Popularization of NIOS and employment oriented education like Dairy, poultry and other agro-based, etc.
9.	Identification of resources: Agricultural innovations, industry, horticulture, etc. Environmentally sustainable development with the emphasis on non-agricultural activities.
10.	Entertainment: Encouragement and training in wrestling, boxing and other physical activities.
11.	Social Security: Police and Community Guards
12.	Maintenance: Besides Government arrangements, Community Volunteers.

Existing Schemes

1.
 - (i) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
 - (ii) Prime Minister Gramin Yojana (PMGY) (Gramin Awaas)
 - (iii) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
 - (iv) Sampoorna Gramin Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SGSRY)
 - (v) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
 - (vi) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
 - (vii) Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SJGSY)
2.
 - (i) Prime Minister Gramin Yojana (PMGY)
 - (ii) Sampoorna Gramin Vikas Yojana (SGVY)
 - (iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
 - (iv) Vidhayak Nidhi (VN)
3.
 - (i) Rajiv Gandhi Pay-Jal Vyavastha Karyakram (RGPVK)
 - (ii) Pay-Jal Vyavastha Karyakram (PVK)
 - (iii) Nishulk Boring Vyavastha (NBV)
 - (iv) Bio-Gas Sanyantra Nirman (BSN)
 - (v) Swaksha Shauchalaya Gramin Yojana (SSGY).
4.
 - (i) Primary Health Centre (PHC)
 - (ii) Community Health Centre (CHC)
 - (iii) Pulse-Polio Abhikaran (PPA)
5.
 - (i) Gramin Vidhutikaran Yojana (GVY).
6.
 - (i) Primary Pathshala Bhawan Nirman Yojana (PPBNY)
 - (ii) Chatra Vratti Yojana (CVY)
 - (iii) Mid-Day Meal (MDM)
 - (iv) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
 - (v) Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

5. DEPENDABLE POWER SUPPLY

In most of the villages electric poles are existing, but their electric wires are either stolen or they are left hanging without connectivity and care. Only the villages which are bordering with Kannauj town are somewhat facilitated with power supply and its use, otherwise most of the villages are without it. Basically the duration of power supply is quite rare, not only in terms of hours but in days, on which no activity can depend. That is the reason that where occasionally power is available, only few households have taken official power connection, otherwise households have drawn their own electric lines (through Katiya) from poles illegally. Out of 15 cluster villages, only in 6 villages, not a single household has taken an official connection. Hardly less than 5 per cent households have taken electric connections legally, and in rest 9 villages either there is no power supply line or nobody has taken official connection. In fact, majority of households prefer and depend on kerosene. This anomaly has to be seriously taken up by the electricity department, but of course the regular and reliable power supply is the right of the consumers.

To extend the electric lines/poles at the doorsteps of remaining village houses, an estimate has been worked out that about 305 electric poles and about 25,200 metres length of electric wires are required for complete electrification. Among these cluster villages, there is no substation. At least

TABLE 3: ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE: EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No.	Name Of Village	Existing Electric Infrastructure		Percentage Houses without electricity	Infrastructure Proposed			Amount Required in Rs.
		Sub Station	L.T. Line (km)		No. Of Poles	Length of Wires(M)	Sub Station	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	-	0.4	94	20	1200	-	224,000
2	Deokali Bangar	-	1.0	92	12	700	-	132,000
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	-	1.0	100	-	1500	-	180,000
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	-	-	100	35	2500	-	440,000
5	Mehandipur	-	-	100	30	2000	-	360,000
6	Marharpur	-	0.5	80	15	1500	1	740,000
7	Jalalpur Sarwan	-	1.0	90	25	3000	-	460,000
8	Khijarpur Bagh	-	1.0	82	10	500	-	100,000
9	Kapoorpur Katri	-	-	100	30	1800	1	836,000
10	Jalalpur Amra	-	-	95	35	3000	-	500,000
11	Mahmudpur Painth	-	1.0	79	15	1000	-	180,000
12	Dariya pur Chandai	-	-	100	40	3000	-	520,000
13	Ritukala	-	1.0	93	07	1000	-	148,000
14	Salempur Tara Bangar	-	-	100	25	2000	1	840,000
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	-	0.4	95	06	500	1	584,000
	TOTAL		7.3	92.89	305	25,200	4	6,244,000

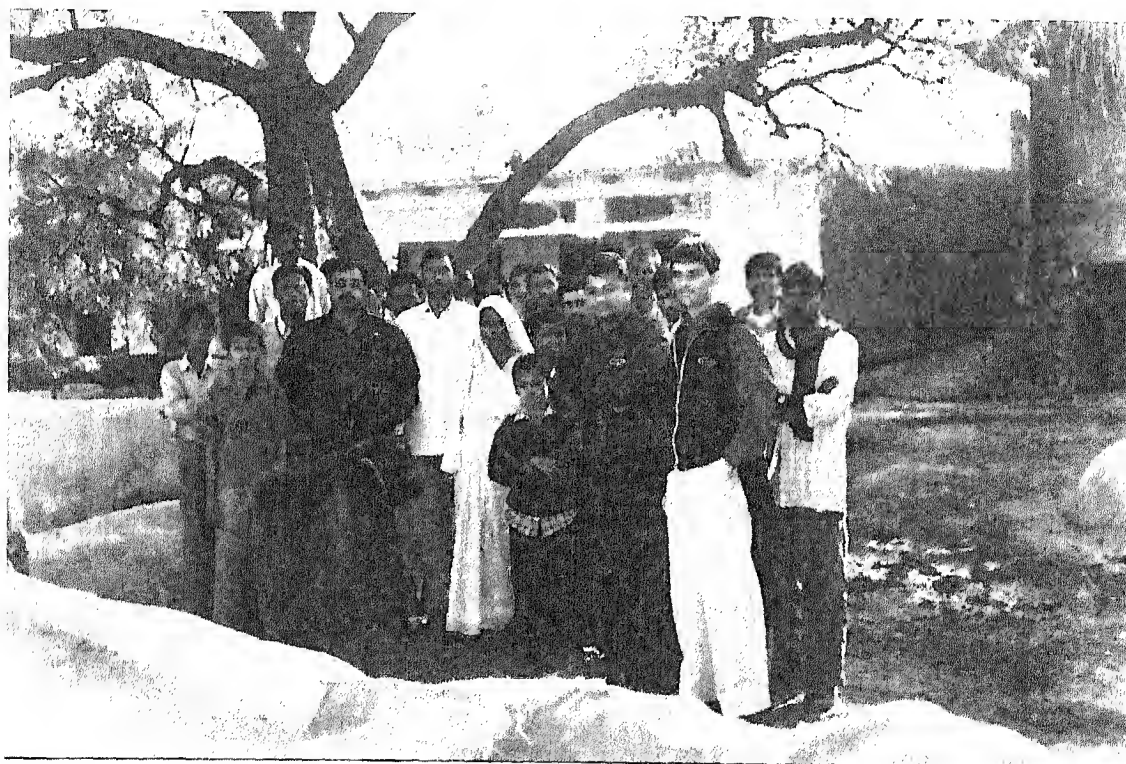
Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA Kannauj" Sponsored by DRDA-Kannauj, January-February-2005

four substations would be required for efficient power supply, which are proposed to be located in Marharpur, Kapoorpur Katri, Salempur Tara Bangar and Sarai Shah Mohammad villages. About Rs.62,44,000.00 amount is estimated to be required for complete electrification work in the entire cluster villages.

6. POTABLE WATER SUPPLY

Pipe water supply is not available in any of the cluster villages. Households are either using their own hand pumps located within their residential premises, which provides shallow unhealthy water or they fetch from the roadside public handpumps, i.e, India Mark-II. Ground water is available at about 30 feet deep from the ground surface and about 60 feet from the upper ground surface. Most of the private hand pumps are installed in shallow waters, which provide contaminated water. Waterborne diseases are common among the villagers. There is a common demand that households should be provided the treated pipe/tap water by public water supply system. Majority of the households depend on India Mark-II, which are installed on roadsides and villagers waste valuable time in fetching the water from distant areas. In the entire village cluster, about 21.01 per cent houses depend on their own source of water available within their campus and 78.99 per cent houses fetch water form public sources, i.e. India Mark-II, which are 183 in numbers.

FIG.11: WOMAN PRADHAN OF CHAURA CHANDPUR BANGAR



Pradhan Smt. Moola Devi is assisted by her son

TABLE 4: POTABLE WATER: EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No.	Name of Village	Existing				Tubewells Proposed	Amount Required in Rs.
		Houses with hand pump	% Houses without water source	Village Hand Pump Mark-II	Tube well		
	1	2	3	4		5	6
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	35	85.48	10	-	-	-
2	Deokali Bangar	83	41.96	12	-	1	2,000,000
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	30	83.70	12	-	-	-
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	75	66.52	12	-	1	2,000,000
5	Mehandipur	87	71.10	12	-	-	-
6	Marharpur	12	95.96	29	1	-	-
7	Jalalpur Sarwan	60	78.65	15	-	1	2,000,000
8	Khijarpur Bagh	22	79.44	10	-	-	-
9	Kapoorpur Katri	36	50.00	16	-	1	2,000,000
10	Jalalpur Amra	31	76.10	05	-	-	-
11	Mahmudpur Painth	65	72.11	24	-	-	-
12	Dariya pur Chandai	32	80.37	05	-	-	-
13	Ritukala	45	76.19	10	-	-	-
14	Salempur Tara Bangar	12	95.02	06	-	-	-
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	06	92.31	05	-	1	2,000,000
	TOTAL	631	78.12	183	1	5	10,000,000

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Kannauj" Sponsored by DRDA- Kannauj ", January-February-2005

Tubewells pump water from deep strata, which is safe from health point of view, as contamination due to seepage is not easily possible from ground surface. In view of undulating topography of villages, if 5 tubewells are installed, one each in Deokali Bangar, Mohammadpur Beeja, Jalalpur Sarwan, Kapoorpur Katri and Sarai Shah Mohammad, it would serve the purpose for the entire cluster. Overall cost of tubewells and pipelines together would roughly go to Rs.10,000,000/-.

7. ROAD TRANSPORT

Industrialisation, urbanization, modernisation and now globalisation go side by side with efficient transport system and road transport is an important part of the development. Though villages are accessible by roads, but yet about 16.33 per cent houses are without any approach roads. The maximum houses face the road connectivity problems in villages like, Dariyapur Chandai 49.07, Marharpur 32.99, Salempur Tara Bangar 21.57 and Mahmudpur Painth 21.45 per cent. By rough estimates, about 10,600 metres of Kharanja roads are to be constructed for which the cost has been worked out to be Rs.53,00,000/-. It was found that about 7500 metres of kharanja roads are to be repaired and few culverts are to be newly constructed or some to be repaired for which lump-sum amount of Rs.2,000,000/- are allocated.

Most of the cluster villages are deprived of public transport facility, therefore, Rs.10,000,000/- has been earmarked for subsidized loans to be given to unemployed youths to purchase tempo/auto/mini-buses, etc. for public transport.

FIG.12: POWERFUL PRADHAN OF JALALPUR AMRA VILALGE



Shri Ram Saran Verma, Pradhan with Gun Power Surrounded by Poor Villagers.

TABLE 5: ROAD TRANSPORT: EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No.	Name of Village	Kharanja road		Kharanja Road to be repaired	New Culvert required	Amount Required for Kharanja Road Rs.
		Percentage of Houses without	Required in (M)	Length Road (M)	No. of Culverts	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	10.37	500	1000	-	250,000
2	Deokali Bangar	16.08	500	-	-	250,000
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	08.15	300	-	-	150,000
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	08.92	500	-	-	250,000
5	Mehandipur	09.96	600	-	-	300,000
6	Marharpur	32.99	1000	2500	-	500,000
7	Jalalpur Sarwan	08.89	500	-	-	250,000
8	Khijarpur Bagh	04.67	100	2000	-	50,000
9	Kapoorpur Katri	11.11	500	1300	-	250,000
10	Jalalpur Amra	07.69	200	-	1	100,000
11	Mahmudpur Painth	21.45	2000	-	-	1,000,000
12	Dariya pur Chandai	49.07	2000	-	-	1,000,000
13	Ritukala	09.52	500	500	-	250,000
14	Salempur Tara Bangar	21.57	1000	-	-	500,000
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	15.38	400	200	-	200,000
	TOTAL	16.33	10,600	7500	1	5,300,000
		For repair of roads culverts & Construction of new culverts				2,000,000
		Subsidised Loan for Auto/Tempo/Minibus for Public Transport				10,000,000
		GRAND TOTAL				17,300,000

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Kannauj" Sponsored by DRDA- Kannauj", January-February-2005

It is advised and proposed to make efforts to construct at least a flyover above the railway line, which is passing nearby PURA villages. There are two PURA villages namely, Mahmudpur Painth and Jalalpur Sarawan, which are located on western side of the railway line and also Kannauj town is expanding on this side. Trains are frequently passing through this area and making frequent traffic jams and accidents at the railway level crossing. Due to scarcity of funds in PURA scheme, no funds could be earmarked here.

The overall cost on road transport is estimated to be Rs.17,300,000/-, which seems to be quite reasonable.

8. TELEPHONE, MOBILE, PCO, INTERNET AND IT SERVICES

Fast transfer of information is the need of the day, when globalisation has shrank the world. Now for overall development, each and every village has to be efficiently connected within the country and globe as a whole. Out of 15 cluster villages, only 6 villages, i.e. Chaura Chandpur, Mehandipur, Kapoorpur Katri, Jalalpur Amra, Dariyapur Chandai and Salempur Tara Bangar, are having telephone lines, when 9 villages are connected by it. The overall average houses connected with telephone in 9 villages is only 3.60 per cent. Maximum proportion of houses connected with telephones are Marharpur 18.85 and Sarai Shah Mohammad 10.25 per cent. However, in some of the villages like Chaudhariyapur Bangar, Jalalpur Sarwan and Mohammadpur Beeja, the telephone connections are quite meagre, i.e. only 0.82, 1.06, 1.33 per cent respectively.

**TABLE 6: TELEPHONE, MOBILE, PCO, INTERNET AND IT SERVICES:
EXISTING AND PROPOSED**

S. No.	Name of Village	% Houses connected with telephone	No. of mobiles/ 1000 population	No. of P.C.O.	Internet/ IT Services in Village Yes/No	No. of PCO Proposed	Amount Required for PCO, internet, I.T. in Rs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	0.82	2.13	-	NO	1	Through Government employment schemes, loans to be given to unemployed youths. Total amount Rs 2,000,000
2	Deokali Bangar	4.19	1.04	-	NO	1	
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	0.00	0.83	-	NO	1	
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	1.33	2.98	-	NO	1	
5	Mehandipur	0.00	2.66	-	NO	2	
6	Marharpur	18.85	6.49	-	NO	2	
7	Jalalpur Sarwan	1.06	2.07	-	NO	2	
8	Khijarpur Bagh	3.73	1.24	-	NO	1	
9	Kapoorpur Katri	0.00	4.28	-	NO	1	
10	Jalalpur Amra	0.00	1.31	-	NO	1	
11	Mahmudpur Painth	6.43	6.66	-	NO	1	
12	Dariya pur Chandai	0.00	1.96	-	NO	1	
13	Ritukala	3.70	1.77	-	NO	1	
14	Salempur Tara Bangar	0.00	0.68	-	NO	1	
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	10.25	4.32	-	NO	1	
	TOTAL	3.61	2.93	-	-	18	2,000,000

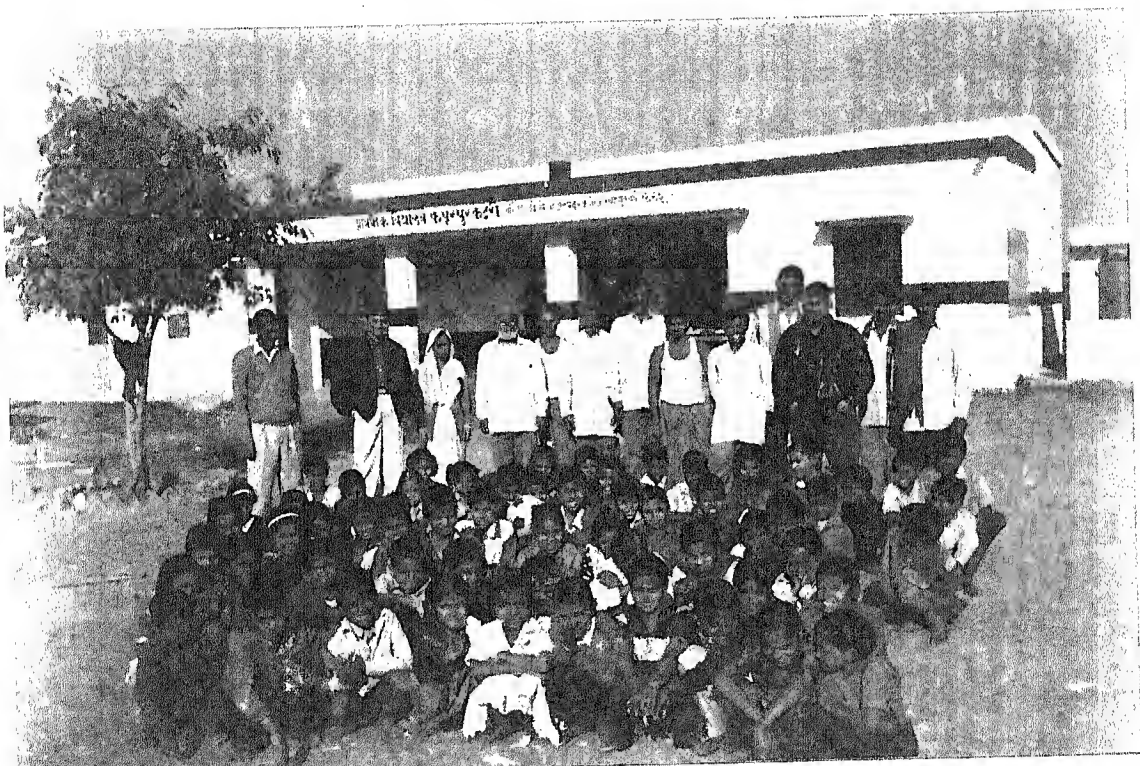
Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Kannauj " Sponsored by DRDA- Kannauj ,January-February-2005

Overall in cluster about 2.93 mobile/WLL users per 1000 population are found. The highest proportion of mobile/WLL are in Mahmudpur Painth 6.66, Marharpur 6.49 per 1000 population. There is no PCO or Internet or I.T. services in any village. It is proposed to locate 2 PCOs in each village, i.e. Mehendipur, Marharpur and Jalalpur Sarwan, whereas 1 PCO is to be located in each of the rest 12 villages. It is proposed to allocate Rs.2,000,000/- to provide easy subsidised loans to unemployed youths to open their PCO/Internet/IT services under the government employment schemes.

9. EDUCATION

If we have to compete the world, then we have to analyze the level of education of Indian people and accordingly time bound goals to improve the education among people are to be set up without further loss of time. Education or enlightenment is the mother of all development, without which we would be far behind when the globalisation culture is fast entering in our day-to-day activities. It is painful to note that the overall literacy among the villagers of cluster villages is 54.19 per cent, when males are 67.05 and females are 39.26 per cent literates. Only in four villages, namely, Mahmudpur Painth, Khizarpur Bagh, Ritukala and Mehendipur literacy is highest with 69.20, 68.80, 68.40 and 60.44 per cent respectively. The lowest literacy rate villages are Kapoorpur Katri 31.18, Chaura Chandpur Bangar 36.44, Jalalpur Amra 38.64 and Sarai Shah Mohammad 40.56 per cent.

FIG.13: PRIMARY SCHOOL OF KAPOORPUR KATRI



Children are attending the school even on a Holiday

CLUSTER OF VILLAGES AROUND KANNAUJ TOWN FOR PURA

(BLOCK: KANNAUJ, DISTRICT: KANNAUJ)

LITERACY

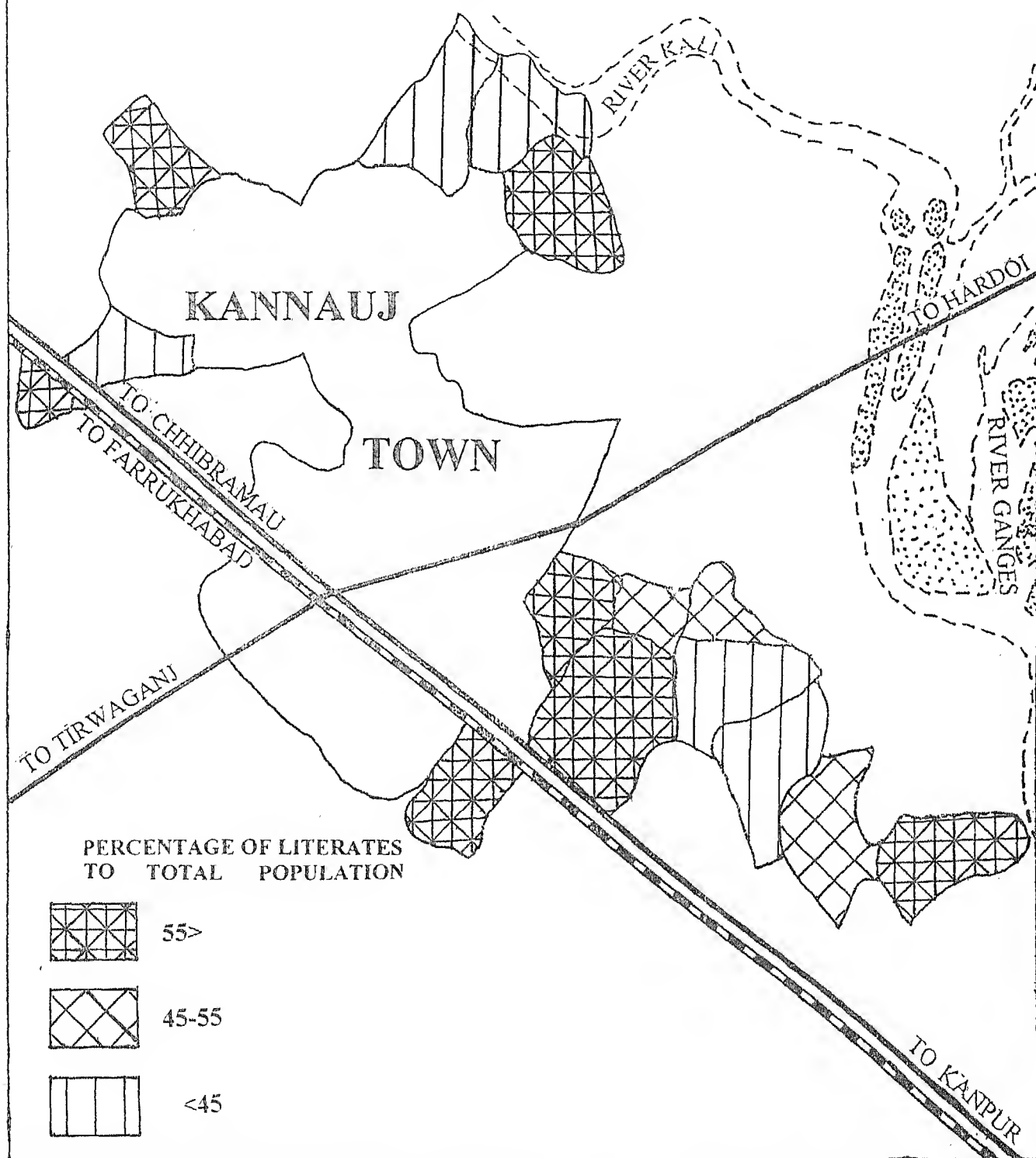


TABLE 7: EDUCATION: EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No.	Name Of Village	Percentage Literacy (2001)				EXISTING										PROPOSED												
		Total	Male	Female	No. of Primary School	Percentage of School Area		No. of Students			No. of Teachers		No. of Middle School		Percentage of School Area		No. of Students			No. of Teachers				Subsidised Private Institutions				Amount required for construction in Rs.
						% Built Area	% Open Area	Total	Male	Female	No. of Middle School	% Built Area	% Open Area	Total	Male	Female	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Intermediate								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	57.14	67.95	43.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,000,000				
2	Deokali Bangar	51.68	65.46	35.83	01	40	60	213	114	99	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	36.44	49.60	20.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,000,000				
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	51.30	64.81	35.80	01	40	60	187	112	75	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,500,000				
5	Mehandipur	60.44	73.48	46.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2,500,000				
6	Marharpur	42.56	60.71	23.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	40	60	46	29	17	2	1	1	-	1	-	4,000,000				
7	Jalalpur Sarvan	58.24	71.57	42.54	01	40	60	213	117	96	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,500,000				
8	Khujarpur Bagh	68.80	79.52	57.28	01	25	75	133	81	52	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3,000,000					
9	Kapoorpur Katni	31.18	44.61	13.16	02	20	80	423	203	220	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,500,000				
10	Jalalpur Amra	38.64	51.80	20.00	02	25	75	169	140	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
11	Mahmudpur Painth	69.20	78.49	59.11	01	40	80	240	160	80	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,500,000				
12	Dariya pur Chandai	57.20	67.96	44.97	01	25	75	193	150	43	3	01	40	60	25	20	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
13	Rinukala	68.40	79.73	54.82	01	40	60	173	95	78	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,500,000				
14	Salempur Tara Bangar	54.59	66.24	40.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2,500,000				
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	40.56	53.62	24.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,000,000				
	TOTAL	54.19	67.1	39.26	11	-	-	1944	1172	772	22	2	-	-	71	49	22	4	6	6	3	2	2	22,500,000				

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow; for the project "PURA - Kannauj" Sponsored by DRDA- Kannauj, January-February 2005

The overall female literacy is 39.26 per cent, but in villages like Kapoorpur Katri, Jalalpur Amra, Chaura Chandpur Bangar, Marharpur and Sarai Shah Mohammad the female literacy is less than half of their counterpart males, i.e. 13.16, 20.00, 20.15, 23.29 and 24.51 per cent respectively. In comparison to males, female literacy is far behind, which suggests that besides overall efforts, the special and careful efforts are required for better female education system. Unlike western countries our traditional society does not prefer the females to be educated in co-education schools. Therefore, girls' schools are to be opened for enhancing effective education among females. The heavy drop-outs in higher classes among female students is the result of our wrong policies in providing the educational institutions without clear perception about females in our society. Quite a good proportion of male and female children go out of their villages for better education, may be even from primary to higher education. The unnecessary burden of traveling by students for distant educational institutions can be avoided at least at primary to intermediate levels by planned location of schools and colleges. One can assess the level of educational deprivation among 15 cluster villages that after primary school, there are only 2 middle schools and there is no high school and what to talk about intermediate college.

Out of 15 cluster villages, 6 villages are without any primary school. In most of the schools built up area ranges between 20 to 40 per cent, which is a good sign. The more the school area is openly available for children to play,

it is better for a healthy environment. In Kapoorpur Katri primary schools total 423 students are enrolled and female enrolment is more than half. In Jalalpur Amra the total enrolment in two primary schools is 169, which is lowest. In all the primary schools number of teachers are only 2 except in Dariyapur Chandai where 3 teachers are there.

There are only two middle schools among cluster villages, one each in Marharpur and Dariyapur Chandai and rest 13 villages are deprived of this facility. In both the middle schools only 40 per cent are in built up which is satisfactory. The enrolment of students in Marharpur and Dariyapur Chandai are quite less, i.e. 46 and 25 respectively. In proportion to male enrolments, the female enrolments are quite encouraging in Dariyapur Chandai where only 5 females are enrolled.

As reported the number of teachers are not according to the strength of students/classes, where Department of Education has to plan and allocate the teachers accordingly. Also most of the school buildings are not sufficient for students to accommodate. Six new primary schools are proposed, one each in Chandhariyapur Bangar, Chaura Chandpur Bangar, Mehndipur, Marharpur, Salempur Tara Bangar and Sarai Shah Mohammad. Also, six new middle schools are proposed, one each in Mehndipur, Marharpur, Jalalpur Sarwan, Kapoorpur Katri, Mahmudpur Painth and Salempur Tara Bangar. Since there is no High school among cluster villages, therefore, at least one High School is proposed in each of

the three villages, i.e., Mohammadpur Beeja, Khizarpur Bagh and Ritukala. Also, two Intermediate Colleges are proposed in centrally located villages, one each in Marharpur and Khizarpur Bagh. Here it is to be kept in mind that right from primary school, middle school, High School and upto Intermediate Colleges at least half of the institutions must belong exclusively for girls. It is proposed that Rs.1,000,000/- for primary school, Rs.1,500,000/- for middle school, Rs.1,500,000/- for High School and Rs.1,500,000/- for Intermediate Colleges may be given as one-time lump-sum grant/subsidy to interested NGOs to run as their subsidized private institutions. As it may be difficult for the government to bear the recurring expenditure. A rough estimate of Rs.22,500,000/- has been worked out as one-time grant/ subsidy for the construction of Primary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools and Intermediate Colleges which can be slightly adjusted according to the needs.

10. HEALTH AND SANITATION

Provision of health and sanitation services in civilized society, especially in urban areas are first and foremost for healthy environment, healthy life and healthy living. The most important aspect for healthy environment is that the settlements and their roadsides must be free from any type of drain or rain floods. Therefore, proper drainage system has to be maintained, so that drain/rain water may not flood/stagnate.

TABLE 8: HEALTH AND SANITATION-EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No	Name of Village	% Houses Flooded		Drain in Metre		Existing					Proposed		Amount Required for Construction in Rs.		
		By Drain	By Rain	Kutcha Existing	New Pucca Required	Primary Health centers	No. of Doctors	No. of Nurses	No. of Veterinary hospitals	No. of Doctors	Subsidized Private Health Clinic	Subsidized Veterinary hospitals	For Pucca Drainage	Subsidy to open Private Health Clinic & vet. Hospital	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	-	-	-	-	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Deokali Bangar	-	-	-	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	-
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	-	-	-	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	-
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	-	-	-	-	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	Mehandipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,000,000
6	Marharpur	-	-	250	250	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	1	-	87,500	1000,000
7	Jalalpur Sarwan	-	-	500	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	-
8	Khujarpur Bagh	-	-	-	1000	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	1	350,000	1,000,000
9	Kapoorpur Katri	-	-	-	2000	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-
10	Jalalpur Anra	-	-	-	-	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,000,000
11	Mahmudpur Painth	-	-	-	1500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	1	-	525,000	1,000,000
12	Dariya pur Chandai	-	10	-	-	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Ritukala	-	-	-	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	1	175,000	1,000,000
14	Salampur Tara Bangar	-	-	-	500	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	1	-	175,000	1,000,000
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	-	-	-	100	-	-	ANM	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-
	TOTAL			750	7350							5	3	2,572,500	8,000,000
												GRAND TOTAL			10,572,500

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Kannauj Sponsored by DRDA- Kannauj, January-February 2005

*Auxiliary Nurse- Midwife

Fortunately due to upper grounds of cluster villages the drain/rain floods couldn't be recorded in any village, except in Dariyapur Chandai where roughly 10 per cent houses are affected by rain flood. Proper drainage system by pucca drain is an important requirement to save people from various diseases. Most of the village drains are kutchha, where water stagnates and the mosquitoes are breed. It is proposed to construct 7350 metres of pucca drainage so that water may flow smoothly. The cost of construction of old and new pucca drainage is worked out to be Rs.2,572,500/- which is reasonable.

There is no primary health centre in any of the cluster villages, therefore, people have to visit Kannauj town in emergency, otherwise touts are the only alternative. Of course there is one nurse-midwife posted in each village, but it is not satisfactory health care. Five subsidised private health clinics are proposed, one each in Mehandipur, Marharpur, Jalalpur Amra, Mahmudpur Painth and Salempur Tara Bangar villages. For one time lump-sum construction grant/subsidy to interested qualified MBBS Doctors to run their subsidized private clinic has worked out which is total Rs.5,000,000/- (Rs.1,000,000/- each).

Since villagers are partly milkmen and dairying is an important economic activity, the healthy milch animals are an important element for enhancing the household income. The Veterinary hospitals play an

important role in keeping the herds healthy and economical. Since there is no Veterinary hospital in any cluster villages, therefore at least three veterinary hospitals are proposed, one each in Mohammadpur Beeja, Khizarpur Bagh and Ritukala villages, which are essential. Total Rs.3,000,000/- has been earmarked for one-time lump-sum construction grant/subsidy which is to be given to interested qualified Veterinary Doctors (Rs.1,000,000/- each). The overall cost of improving the health and sanitation condition in cluster villages is estimated to be Rs.10,572,500/-.

11. MARKET AND ALLIED AMENITIES

For agricultural farm products better market facilities at reasonable accessibility are essential for farmers to get the appropriate prices. For better agriculture and income, the farm inputs like fertilizers, insecticides, seeds and implements are important essentials, which should be easily available. Besides these commodities the grocery and general stores for daily use things are required at easily accessible locations. Post Offices and Banks are also allied necessities, which also help farmers directly or indirectly. There is not a single shop of fertilizers, seeds or implements in any of the cluster villages. Most of the farmers buy the agricultural inputs from Kannauj town. There are quite many grocery-cum-general stores in each village, which serve the purpose. There is no Post Office in any cluster villages. Therefore, four Post Offices are proposed, one each is to be located in Marharpur, Jalalpur Amra,

TABLE 9: MARKET AND ALLIED AMENITIES: EXISTING AND PROPOSED

S. No	Name of Village	Existing						Proposed			Amount required for construction of weekly market Rs.
		No. of Post Office	No. of Banks	No. of Shops				Post Office*	Bank*	Weekly Market	
				Fertilizers	Seeds	Implements	General				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Chaudhariyapur Bangar	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
2	Deokali Bangar	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
3	Chaura Chandpur Bangar	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
4	Mohammadpur Beeja	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	5,000,000
5	Mehandipur	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
6	Marharpur	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	-	-
7	Jalalpur Sarwan	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
8	Khijarpur Bagh	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
9	Kapoorpur Katri	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
10	Jalalpur Amra	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	5,000,000
11	Mahmudpur Painth	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
12	Dariya pur Chandai	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
13	Ritukala	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
14	Salempur Tara Bangar	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
15	Sarai Shah Mohammad	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
	TOTAL						109	4	1	2	10,000,000

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team of Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, for the project "PURA -Kannauj" Sponsored by DRDA-Kannauj, January-February-2005

*P & T and co-operative banks are to be requested to open their branches

Salempur Tara Bangar and Sarai Shah Mohammad. Also there is no bank in any of the cluster villages, thus, at least one co-operative bank is proposed to be opened in Marharpur. For this purpose Post and Telegraph office and Cooperative Banks are to be persuaded to open their branches in the cluster villages as required.

Since there is no proper marketing facility in any cluster villages, as they can only look for Kannauj town or wholesale grain market. Two weekly markets are necessary at central point, i.e., Mehmoodpur Beeja and Jalalpur Amra villages. These weekly markets would enhance earnings and create economic activities and also be marketing place of fertilizers, seeds, implements, foodgrains, vegetables, local products, clothes and animals, etc. Besides these shops one each of PCO, Post Office and Bank are to be established in the premises of weekly markets. An estimated cost which has been worked out to be Rs.10,000,000/- for construction of weekly markets, including sheds, godowns and offices, etc.

To remove the sense of insecurity among the people belonging to multiple identities, there is a need to locate few police posts at appropriate villages of the cluster. Day and night Police watch is essential for free movement of people and security of goods and property.

TABLE 10: TOTAL EXPECTED EXPENDITURE UNDER PURA KANNAUJ

Sl.No.	Items According To Expected Priority	Rupees
1.	Power	6,244,000
2.	Telecommunication (by Loans)	2,000,000
3.	Road Transport	17,300,000
4.	Health and Sanitation	10,572,500
5.	Market/Bazaar	10,000,000
6.	Education	22,500,000
7.	Potable Water	10,000,000
8.	Stadium in Marharpur Village	5,000,000
	GRAND TOTAL	83,616,500